

CHIEFTAIN MAKES TRIUMPHAL ENTRY

Mexico's Capital Turns Out En Masse to Greet Madero.

PATH IS STREWN WITH FLOWERS

Through Streets Decorated With Flags and Bunting and Lined With Thousands of Cheering, Gaily Garbed Enthusiasts, He Goes to Father's Home.

Mexico City, June 7.—If there was doubt in the minds of any one as to the sentiment of the people in the capital toward Francisco I. Madero, Jr., hero of the late revolution, it must have been dispelled to-day by the cheers that greeted his arrival from Juarez, following the success of his revolt from the Diaz regime.

Thousands on thousands of people packed the inclosure in front of the railroad station, lined the fences and walls, roofs of houses, and filled windows and balconies at every point which afforded a view of the station entrance. The shout was in turn echoed by other thousands who packed the streets.

The coach to which Mr. and Mrs. Madero was escorted was drawn by four iron gray horses, which were managed by postillions in green jackets, white trousers, colonial wigs and green caps. With Senor Madero and his wife rode Alfredo Robles Dominguez, now chief of the military zone.

Lines of cheering horsemen made a line of rearing and plunging horses through which the members of the party walked to the coach. Bouquets of flowers and wreaths of myrtle were tossed to the victor and his wife and into the hands of the cheering multitude. Dozens of banners, identifying different contingents of the crowd which packed in about the Madero carriage.

With great difficulty the mounted escort made way for the Madero carriage through the gates and over into the picturesque Pazo de la Reforma, where a triumphant procession to the National Palace began. Several hundred horsemen, in broad-brimmed hats and canvas suits, each with one, two or three belts of Mauser cartridges strapped on him followed.

Many thousands of persons along the way, notwithstanding they had been holding their places of vantage for several hours, were in the best of humor. Madero sat and stood alternately, but always bowing and waving in response to the "vivas" that never ended.

Business Suspended.
The demonstration was the greatest that the capital has known in a generation. Business was practically suspended, and the streets through which the revolutionary leader made his triumphal way were gaily decorated with flags, bunting and flowers, while from the throats of tens of thousands came roars of acclaim.

The noisy welcome began when the great crowd at the railway station first caught sight of the bearded face and stocky figure as Madero emerged from his private car and stepped quickly into a waiting carriage. Shouts of "viva Madero!" swelled into a great chorus as the cry was taken up along the streets leading from the railway station through the city.

Bowing and smiling right and left, Madero was driven from the station to the national palace, and thence to the home of his father, at Berlin and Liverpool Streets. Thronged that lined the way fell in behind as the carriage passed, until a noisy but friendly procession had been formed. Scores of civilian societies, political organizations, women in carriages and soldiers in parade uniforms moved on to the quickest music of the military bands.

Spectacle in Stripes.
It was a spectacle stirring and unusual, but amid the popular rejoicing could be detected an undercurrent of resentment on the part of unrepentant aristocracy, that looked on silent, though not unmoved.

Rumors of plots against the life of the hero of the day were rife, as were reports that secret arrests had been made. Antonio Villacena, former chief of police, was taken into custody last night. Immunity as members of the House of Deputies is said to have stayed the arm of the law against others alleged to have been implicated in a plot, the discovery of which was followed by the arrest of W. L. Dunn, an American, at Monterey, and Daniel De Villiers. These two men are accused of being at the head of the plotters.

Madero's special train was preceded to the capital by a score of other trains, which went up the line yesterday to participate in the demonstrations on route and escort the rebel general to the city. The occupants of these trains filled the platforms of the stations where stops were made, but the general public remained outside, held in restraint by a cordon of police.

Handed a Wreath.
Upon alighting from his car here Madero was greeted by Senor Aguilera Serdan, one of the heroes of the rebellion, who handed him a laurel wreath. Senor Serdan is the widow of one of the first of the revolutionary conspirators to lose his life. His home was in Belen, in preparation for the revolt was used as a storehouse for rifles and ammunition. The secret was discovered by the government, and Serdan was killed in defending his home. When the husband fell his wife and her two sisters seized rifles and continued the resistance until they were overpowered. The women were thrown into jail, where they languished for months.

With the triumph of the Madero party a Serdan society was formed here, and Senor Serdan was brought to the capital to greet the man for whose cause she and her family had suffered so much. The little woman tendered the wreath without a word. Madero's

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COLONEL NOT YET ROPED AND THROWN

He Has Indorsed No Man for President in 1912.

HAS NOT EVEN DISCUSSED IT

Close Friend of Ex-President Says He Well Understands Methods Used to Undermine Him, and Admirers Still Hope to See Him Head Next Ticket.

"Out of Whole Cloth"
Springfield, Mass., June 7.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said to-day, with reference to a published story that he would support Mr. Taft in the next presidential campaign:

"There is no truth in the report that I have agreed to support any man for President in 1912. I have neither made any such statement nor even discussed the matter. The story is made out of whole cloth."

Colonel Roosevelt passed through this city this afternoon on his way to White River Junction, Vt., where he spoke to-night.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, June 7.—Friends of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt did not seem much impressed to-day by the dispatch from Washington to the effect that President Taft had been assured that Roosevelt would fight to help him get the nomination in 1912. In quarters partially well informed on matters that pertain to the colonel, it was assumed that there had been undue excitement over the fact that Roosevelt and Taft had met and greeted each other pleasantly.

"Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, undoubtedly felt that he was doing both his present chief and his past leader a service when he sought to give the impression that Roosevelt had thrown himself into the fight for Taft," said a man who has been close to the colonel ever since he returned from Africa a year ago. "It is to be remembered, however, that Stimson represents Root and Henry W. Taft, and is more closely related to the Taft administration than he could ever have been to a Roosevelt administration, and neither he nor Root really understands Roosevelt's frame of mind. They are too prone to accept at most a face value the slightest indication of friendliness from the colonel."

The Colonel Understands.
"They do not appreciate the fact that Colonel Roosevelt has understood absolutely every move made in the East to undermine his influence by the same men who are now seeking his indorsement of the Taft administration, nor do they quite appreciate the fact that he will hesitate a long time before he makes a move that will alienate the West and Middle West. He is strong as he was before he went into the new campaign."

"It seems hardly possible that the friends of the administration, who are so anxious to announce publicly that they have won over Roosevelt, should believe he has forgotten some of the elements of the last New York State campaign, and that preliminary fight for the control of the Saratoga convention."

"If ever a man threw himself into a campaign and fought for a losing cause, Roosevelt did, and yet he was aware all the time that friends of the administration were generally willing to see the candidate for Governor go down to defeat because they believed that such a result would be a death blow to the Roosevelt influence and the Roosevelt popularity."

"It is one of those who saw a great deal of the colonel in the campaign of last fall. They 'worked' Roosevelt day and night to get votes, and abused him in private. I started to speak to him once about it, but he held up his hand and would not listen. The night before the election that if Stimson had any knowledge of what he was doing, he was lying by its side, was crushed to death. A warehouse of the Mexican Central was mostly wrecked, one wall and a portion of the building collapsing. About one-third of the roundhouse was torn down. No casualties were reported there."

May Be Friends Again.
"It is not without the bounds of reason that Roosevelt and Taft may be the personal friends again that they were when Roosevelt was in the White House. On the other hand, you must remember that the colonel is not the man to forget the way his friends were treated by Taft as soon as Roosevelt was out of the country, nor the stories that were spread by Taft's friends in the desire to disrupt the former friends. Roosevelt has stuck to Lodge and to Root, despite the divergence of opinion on political questions, and he would be stood by Taft, despite their diametrically opposite views on many political matters, if it had not been that he thought he had received discourteous treatment from the President. The colonel, of course, is not allowing anybody to speak for him without explicit directions, but it is safe to assume that the interest in Washington over the final roping and throwing of Theodore is a trifling premature."

"As for his not wishing his name to be even mentioned for the presidency in 1912, that is an old story, made unduly prominent at this time for obvious reasons. More than four months ago I saw a letter from the colonel saying positively that he would not even consider the presentation of his name before the convention. There are friends of his, however, who think otherwise, and they, up to the present time, have not been roped and thrown."

MEXICO CITY SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE AND SIXTY-THREE LIVES TAKEN IN TOLL

Tragedy Saddens Day That Was to Be of Rejoicing.

STILL SEEKING DEAD IN RUINS

Many of Victims Soldiers, Who Are Caught Beneath Falling Walls of San Cosma Barracks—Heaviest Damage Done by Shock in Santa Maria Section.

Mexico City, June 7.—Sixty-three persons were killed, seventy-five wounded, and property worth \$50,000 in gold was wrecked to-day by an earthquake which shook the Mexican capital and injected a note of tragedy into what was to be a day of pure rejoicing over the arrival of Francisco I. Madero, Jr.

The work of searching the ruins is completed. It is possible that the list of dead will be increased somewhat, as hiding here and there throughout the city there doubtless are many wounded, who, with traditional fear of the authorities and government hospitals, are anxious to evade discovery.

The property loss estimate is based on calculations made by owners and contractors. Little of the loss is covered by insurance.

It was 2:35 o'clock when the first shock was felt. According to the meteorological observatory, the greatest intensity was reached at the end of the first minute, but the instruments continued to record the shocks fourteen minutes more. The disturbance was vibrating and almost free from tremulatory motion.

More than half of the dead accounted for were soldiers. They were caught beneath the falling walls of the artillery barracks in San Cosma, near the Mexican Central station.

Takes Toll of Death.

Another place where the earthquake took its toll of death in considerable numbers was at the city power plant of the street car company. There six persons were killed and six wounded. Two others were found in the debris, consisting partly of steel rails, which had been struck in the iron and wood of the power plant.

The victims were inhabitants of shacks, built along beside the structure.

With these two exceptions the death list was made up of single cases, or in a few instances of two and three persons caught beneath falling walls in substantial buildings.

Although the shock was plainly felt in all parts of the city, few realized the magnitude of the catastrophe until late in the forenoon, because the casualties were confined to comparatively small areas. The inhabitants were slow to realize that this was the most serious shock the capital has suffered in a score of years.

No personal property of Americans was damaged, and, with the exception of one Chinese killed, no foreigners were injured. In the barracks where the soldiers were killed, twelve women also lost their lives. They were the wives of artillerymen.

Seventy-two soldiers were sleeping in the house. Approximately thirty-five were quartered on the first floor, the remainder on the second. The outer wall fell away and the roof, crashing down on the sleeping soldiers on the second floor, hurled them down through the ceiling on their comrades below. The bodies of thirty soldiers have been recovered. Three are missing and sixteen are wounded, a few severely.

Begin Work of Rescue.

Those who escaped began the work of rescue at once. Women, whose soldier-husbands were in the pile, stood by waiting in groups while children, clinging to their mother's dresses and started curiously at the gruesome scene. Ambulances later carried the wounded to the military hospitals and the dead to Dolores Cemetery.

Three blocks from the barracks, the yards of the Mexican Central, at which Madero had been scheduled to enter, presented another spectacle of the shock's intensity. There, a long wall, separating these yards from those of the Mexican railway, was thrown down. An engineer, who was lying by its side, was crushed to death. A warehouse of the Mexican Central was mostly wrecked, one wall and a portion of the building collapsing. About one-third of the roundhouse was torn down. No casualties were reported there.

The police reports of the quake to-day and to-night did not record the death of any person of prominence. The victims were those whose homes were in cheaply built houses or shacks. In most cases the walls that fell had little power of resistance.

The fury of the shock was felt only in the northwestern section of the western part of the city. The most damage done was in that quarter known as "Santa Maria," although cracked pavements and broken walls mark its course as far as the South as Colonia Roma, inhabited largely by Americans. In this quarter, however, little damage was done, and no deaths have been reported.

Cracks show here and there in pavements throughout the area affected; and now and then asphalt is buckled into ridges from three to five inches. Walls of soft stone and adobe bricks fell in scores of places, giving to some places a ruined aspect. The water mains of the city were not injured and the light and power company suffered little inconvenience in operations.

Some damage was done to street car tracks, but not enough to interfere with traffic, except on one line. The projection of the front wall of Belem prison was thrown into the street. No great damage was done. National Palace Injured.

Two of the capital's old churches and the National Palace show effects



NATIONAL PALACE, DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE.



NATIONAL PALACE, DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE.

GARY CONTRADICTS TESTIMONY OF GATES

Gives His Version of Formation of United States Steel Corporation.

MERGER WAS NECESSARY

Without Absorption of Tennessee Co. There Would Have Been Financial Cataclysm.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, executive head of the United States Steel Corporation, told the House committee of inquiry to-day a version of the formation of that enterprise which contradicted that of the testimony of John W. Gates that the threats of Andrew Carnegie to build railroads and tube works induced the formation of the corporation.

The warships which were to be followed very shortly by the northward movement of the soldiers comprising the provisional brigade at Galveston, Tex., and San Diego, Cal. Even the manœuvre of division at San Antonio, in the light of the favorable developments in the recently war-torn republic, will be split up into several units and distributed through Texas. As a matter of precaution, however, the division will be arranged so that it can be quickly assembled to meet any emergency. The warships which have rendezvoused at Guantanamo and San Diego since last March will not be withdrawn at this time, although even that question is under consideration.

In Financial Frenzy.
"You have no idea," he said, "of the financial frenzy which possessed New York in that panic. It would have been very easy for that panic to have gone beyond all bounds and affected the entire country."

"Any man interested in banks of New York at that time would no more think of doing anything to injure any other bank than one of us would think of throwing a lighted match into a powder magazine near us. Any decent man with sense enough to protect his own interests would not intentionally do anything to injure another."

This declaration was made after Mr. Gary had been asked for more details relating to his conference with Mr. Roosevelt regarding the Tennessee deal and his declaration that he regarded Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to interfere in the transaction as an act of great constructive statesmanship.

Chairman Stanley interjected, "destructive as well as constructive." "It was not destructive," insisted Judge Gary. "We did not acquire the property of a competitor of any consequence. We did not want to create a monopoly of the steel business."

Mr. Gary further stated that the United States Steel Corporation never wanted a monopoly of the iron and steel business of the country.

"We consistently have opposed se-

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A Breezy Number

Here are some of the high class literary features which will make the illustrated Magazine of next Sunday's Times-Dispatch one of the most interesting and readable yet issued: "The Arrow of Doom," by Edith Sessions Tupper; "Billy's Luck," by Warner Robinson; "The Passing of the Rut," by Amos Starr; "Meadow Sift and Literary Birds," by George Allen England; "Occurrent Romances," by I. F. Ferris; "Old-Timers and Top-Liners," by Smith D. Fry; "How a Wild Pitch Lost a Pennant," by Norman Elberfeld.

HE'D PRISONER AS WOMEN USE HIM FOR TARGET

W. E. D. Stokes, in Grasp of Japs, Shot Three Times.

ASSAILANTS CALL IT A "DUEL"

Multi-Millionaire Hotel Proprietor Found Wounded, Lying in Apartment House, While Two Girls Admit Shooting. Contradictory Stories Told About Affair.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
New York, June 7.—W. E. D. Stokes, multi-millionaire proprietor of the Ansonia Hotel, was found about 6 o'clock this evening, lying on the fourth floor of the Varuna Apartment House, Broadway and Eightieth Streets, with bullet wounds in his legs and a revolver in his hand. In an apartment on the same floor were two young women

—Lillian Graham, a singer, and her friend, Ethel Conrad—in a state of intense agitation, while lying together in one corner were three Japanese men-servants.

Stokes told the police that the girls had shot him, and they did not deny it, and later issued a statement from the Roosevelt Hospital, through his counsel, that the girls had tried to blackmail him over certain letters.

Held by Japanese.
He also accused the Japanese of holding him with their girls took shots at him. On the other hand, the girls later they had been taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, said that Stokes had demanded from Miss Graham certain letters which she had not thought worth giving up to retain, and that on his failure to get them he had seized the actress by the throat. Then Miss Conrad rushed in from the bedroom and started the shooting, which they alleged Stokes returned with his pistol he wrested from Miss Conrad.

The Japanese professed absolute innocence of the whole business. They represented themselves as being the chef, the butler and an extra waiter employed by the hotel. They were the village agent. They declared that they were harmlessly preparing a dinner which Mr. Casey proposed to give to his friends, and that they had naturally gone on to see what was happening when the shots began to go. Stokes even denied that they had caught hold of Stokes while the duel, as the women described it, was in swing.

From the mass of contradictory statements which the various parties to the disturbance made, it is difficult to get a clear picture of the affair. It appeared that Bicycle Patrolman Andrew J. Tulley, of the Twenty-eighth Street Precinct, about 8 o'clock was riding up Broadway in an automobile full of tired and happy orphans, whom he was escorting home from their day at Coney Island. A citizen rushed up to him and shouted that there had been a shooting in the Varuna Apartment House. He jumped out and ran upstairs to the fourth floor. There he found Stokes lying by the bathroom of the stairs, bleeding freely in the legs.

"Two women shot me," he called to the patrolman. "They've hit me three times. They're in that apartment. Those Japs there held me while they plugged at me. I will explain everything if you will."

Had Pistol in Hand.
Tulley noticed that Stokes had a revolver in his hand, and took it from him. He went into the apartment, pointed out as the one belonging to Mr. Casey, and found Miss Graham and Miss Conrad in a hysterical condition. He took them back to their own rooms at the end of the hall, and there he found on the mantelpiece another revolver. When he asked the girls what had happened, Miss Graham would say nothing, but Miss Conrad admitted that she had shot Stokes.

The apartment which the girls occupied consisted of a large sitting-room, facing on Broadway; a bedroom and a kitchen. It was in confusion, and littered over it were a number of pieces of torn letters. On the walls were a large number of photographs of actors and actresses, but as the girls had sublet the rooms only two weeks ago, the police could not be certain whether the pictures belonged to them or to the regular tenants.

Mr. Stokes was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, but before he left Detective Dwyer saw him, and he stated to him that he was in confusion, and that his reason for going to the apartment of the young women was that he might get from them some letters. A half hour after the shooting the girls were taken in a patrol wagon with the three Japanese, servants to the West Sixty-eighth Street Precinct.

There they were arraigned on the charge of felonious assault. They appeared to be very much distressed by their situation, and kept handkerchiefs before their faces, already almost hid by straw bonnets of the latest fashion. Miss Graham, who was dressed in smart blue suit, however, gave her pedigree without any fuss. She said that she was Lillian Graham, a singer, twenty-two years of age. The only address she gave was 225 West Eightieth Street, and she denied that she had any one to whom she could appeal for assistance.

When it came Miss Conrad's turn she broke down completely.

Fears the Disgrace.
"I cannot tell you," she sobbed, as her name was asked. "Please don't take it. I cannot tell you. If my brother heard of it he would never forgive me. I could never go home again."

The police lieutenant questioned her with as much kindness as he could, and then called the matron and bade her take the two women away. In a little while the matron came back and said that the younger girl's name was Ethel Conrad and her age

WOOLEN COMPANY DICTATES TARIFF

Prevents Republican House From Reducing Exorbitant Rates in Schedule K.

UNDERWOOD MAKES CHARGE

Bitterness of Political Debate Is Hopping Out in Revision Discussion.

Washington, June 7.—Bitterness of political debate such as has not characterized any of the opening tariff skirmishes of the present session of Congress cropped out in the beginning of the wool tariff discussion in the House to-day. Democratic Leader Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, devoted the afternoon to an explanation of the proposed revision of the wool tariff, and to an attack upon the Payne tariff law and the Republican party.

He was met at almost every stage of his argument by replies from former Chairman Payne, now the ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, and by other Republicans, who questioned his statements and his arguments. Mr. Payne denied vigorously the Democratic charge that the Payne law had not fulfilled Republican promises of tariff revision, and he criticized in detail Mr. Underwood's statements that the country's revenue was declining and the treasury approaching a deficit.

Mr. Underwood declared that the American Woolen Company had dictated the action of the Republican Congress on the wool tariff.

"There is nobody in this country who does not know that the American Woolen Company to-day fixes the price," said Mr. Underwood; "that it is a monopoly; that it is a trust, and that that industry and that company, dictated to a Republican House when they prohibited you from reducing the exorbitant rates under schedule K in the last Congress."

Paying his respects to the present tariff board, Mr. Underwood said that if that body "went on for ten years, as it is going at present, we wouldn't get enough information on the wool schedule to write a tariff bill."

While not questioning the "sincerity or honesty of purpose of President Taft," Mr. Underwood said he was convinced that "either the board refused to give up facts we called for, even with the President's sanction, or else the board has wasted a quarter of a million dollars in its work."

Would Be Killed on Floor.
Washington, June 7.—Following four hours' discussion of the Co-Callan reciprocity bill by the Senate Finance Committee in executive session to-day, Chairman Penrose expressed the opinion that any amendment which might be adopted by the committee would be killed on the floor of the Senate. It was thought at first that some compromise might be reached on the amendment to the power and wool pulp clause, which amendment has been objected to as fatal to the agreement, but such a compromise was found impossible. It is not believed that any amendment other than that offered by Senator Root will have even a chance of adoption in committee.

The committee's deliberations to-day were without result, so far as voting on the bill or any amendment was concerned, and it was declared doubtful whether the committee would be ready to report the measure to-morrow. Most of to-day's session was devoted to debate over the Root amendment. That amendment provides that it shall not be in force until the President is satisfied and has issued proclamation that the wool tariff board is being admitted free of duty from this country into all provinces of Canada.

Secretary of State Knox was summoned before the committee to enlighten it as to any understanding between the framers of the measure which might throw up the situation as to the Root amendment. But Secretary Knox told the committee that they had the entire agreement before them, and had therefore, as much knowledge as he as to the effect of amendments they might make. He declined to throw definitely the question as to whether, in his opinion, the Root amendment would kill the measure.

ARMED FORCES ARE BEING WITHDRAWN

Taft Believes That They Are No Longer Needed on Border.

Washington, June 7.—As evidence of President Taft's belief that peace has been practically restored in Mexico, with a stable government capable of coping with the situation, the withdrawal by degrees of the armed forces of the United States from the doors of Mexico was begun to-day. The first orders refer to the 2,000 marines at Guantanamo, Cuba, who will return to their home stations and ships. This will be followed very shortly by the northward movement of the soldiers comprising the provisional brigade at Galveston, Tex., and San Diego, Cal.

Even the manœuvre of division at San Antonio, in the light of the favorable developments in the recently war-torn republic, will be split up into several units and distributed through Texas. As a matter of precaution, however, the division will be arranged so that it can be quickly assembled to meet any emergency. The warships which have rendezvoused at Guantanamo and San Diego since last March will not be withdrawn at this time, although even that question is under consideration.

STIMSON IS LEARNING

Rapidly Taking on Air of Real Military Man.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—While not a military man Henry L. Stimson, the new Secretary of War, is fast acclimating himself to the atmosphere of the army. Accompanied by Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, he rode on horseback to-day from Fort Myer, Va., to the drill camp of the Engineer Corps, eleven miles distant in the hills of Virginia, and back again. Mr. Stimson and General Wood were guests of honor at dinner at the camp.

LOOT IS UNCOVERED

It Had Been Buried in Yard of Man Now Under Arrest.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 7.—Digging in the yard of a house rented by Howard E. Hall, of Columbus, O., arrested here last Saturday and charged with many burglaries, detectives to-day uncovered silk dresses, stockings and other wearing apparel to the value of over \$10,000. This is in addition to \$10,000 worth of clothing and jewelry found when the house was searched a few days ago. Hall and Michael Cannon, of this city, are awaiting trial.

DR. CHAMBERLAIN DEAD

He Was Secretary-General of Supreme Council of Scottish Rite.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—Dr. Austin B. Chamberlain, of Galveston, Tex., secretary-general of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, died here to-night of apoplexy.

Woman Suffrage Falls

Hartford, Conn., June 7.—Suffrage for women in municipal elections failed to pass the House to-day, 168 to 49. The vote was taken after two hours of lively debate, and is in disagreement with the Senate.

Will Command Nebraska

Washington, D. C., June 7.—Captain J. P. Parker, who has been detached as captain of the Norfolk navy yard, to-day was ordered to command the battleship Nebraska.